

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 475.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter, if continued. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Goods at Auction.

I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Allemon, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829,—the day of the Election.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 9179.

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Boiling Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to personal customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of **Silver-Ware**. Also, all kinds of **Silver-Ware**, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of **Watches Repaired**, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20
N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence.
R. WYNNE.

LAND for SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a tract of Wood-Land, containing about 700 acres, in the county of Montgomery, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, on the great road leading from the former place, and four west of Kirk's Ferry. From three to four hundred acres of this land is very fertile, well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, and the various other grains; on which there are several springs of excellent water, with a beautiful situation on the road side for a family residence. This land is situated in the midst of the Gold Region; and on its surface has been found, by a very superficial examination, several particles of the precious metal. It is also believed that this tract of land affords a very eligible situation for a Mercantile establishment. Persons wishing to ascertain the quality or price, are requested to inquire of Mr. Mark Jones, near the premises; or the subscriber, at Dockery's Store, Richmond county, N. Carolina.
ALFRED DOCKERY.
June 28, 1829. 3176

Newland's Stage Line,

is still in operation, from
Lincolnton, N. C. to
Bean's Station, Tennessee;
which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:
From Raleigh to Salisbury, 120 miles.
From thence to Morganton, 80
From thence to Asheville, 60
From thence to Warm Springs, 33
From thence to Newport, 25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other, 318
Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.
The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure him the support of a discriminating public.
SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829: 3m75

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES;
containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores,—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.
The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place,—or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1277

Fresh Groceries.

ST received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment.
40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Loaf do.
500 bshs. Liverpool Salt
8 hds. Molasses
3 tierces Rice
1 pipe Old T. Wine
1000 lbs. plough Moulds
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.
JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 6176

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemon's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.
JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

Strayed away

FROM the subscriber's plantation, a very dark brown Horse gelding: he is about 16 hands high, 9 years old, stout made, no shoes on, and a little wild to catch in the pasture. He was bought of Maj. Benj. Parks, of Wilkesborough, and it is supposed will make for the Mountains. Any person taking up said horse, and informing me so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded for the trouble, and all necessary expenses paid.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

BARTER.

W HISKY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.
Liberty Hill, S. C.) J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3m83

Strayed

FROM the subscriber's plantation in the Jersey Settlement, on Friday the 13th day of June last, a HORSE MULE, three years of age last spring; completely black, carries a high head, has long and remarkably erect ears for a mule, and a long tail; he is remarkable for jumping. He was seen near Salisbury on the 19th of June. Full compensation will be made to any person that will secure the said mule, so that I can get him again.
W. R. HOLIF.
Lexington, July 1st, 1829. 3176

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:
Court of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsey; vs. Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, also against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd. and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannah Murphy, dec'd. *Petition for Distribution.* In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Ball and Deborah his wife, Charles Cillian and Dulanar his wife, be, and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1829.
678 D. MOCK, C. C. C.
Price of advt. 35

Navy of the United States.—The Navy of the United States now consists of 7 ships of the line, 7 frigates of the first class, 4 frigates of the second class, 13 sloops of war, and 7 schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1793. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of lieutenants and upwards there are 329; surgeons and surgeons mates, 97; pursers, 41; chaplains, 9; shipboarders, 445; sailing masters, 30; boatswains, 17; gunners, 19; carpenters, 13; sail makers, 14. In the marine corps there are, 1 colonel, 9 captains, and 99 lieutenants. The oldest officer in the navy is John Rogers, president of the board of commissioners of the navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are 15 navy agents, 7 naval store keepers, and 8 naval constructors. The estimate required for the navy during 1829, is \$3,006,277.

Frederick Kohne, Esq. died at Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. in the 73d year of his age. By his will he bequeathed nearly \$400,000, to religious and charitable institutions, to be paid on the decease of Mrs. Kohne, as follows:
To House of Refuge, Philadelphia, \$100,000
New-York Protestant Episcopal Seminary, 100,000
Orphan's Asylum, Philadelphia, 60,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution, 20,000
Episcopal Sunday School Union, 20,000
Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 10,000
Philadelphia Dispensary, 10,000
Charleston Shirras Dispensary, 10,000
Charleston Episcopal Domestic Missionary Society, 10,000
Society of the Episcopal Church South-Carolina, 5,000
Ladies Benevolent Society in Charleston, 5,000
Bishop's fund in South-Carolina, 5,000
Female Association of Philadelphia, 5,000
Infant School in Philadelphia, 5,000
Mariner's Church in Charleston, 5,000
Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Penn'a, 5,000
Female Episcopal Benevolent Society of St. James' Church, Phil., 3,000
Rumor estimates the whole amount of property bequeathed by Mr. Kohne at a million of dollars. He was a native of

Excellent Rules......The following rules from the papers of Doctor West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life. They were advantageous to him, and, while they exhibit an honorable testimony to his moral worth, may be useful to others.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to me.
Never to show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship.
Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.
Never to judge a person's character by external appearance.
Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.
Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.
Never to dispute, if I can fairly avoid it.
Not to dispute with a man more than 70 years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.
Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another.
To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me.
To aim at cheerfulness without levity.
Not to obtrude my advice unasked.
Never to court the favour of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices.
To respect virtue, though clothed in rags.
To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.
Frequently to review my conduct and note my failings.
On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state.
Not to flatter myself that I can act up to these rules, however honestly I may aim at it.

Treason does never prosper; what the reason? Why when it prospers, none dare call it treason.

MY UNCLE SAM'S FARM

There is so much truth and humor in the following sketch from the Winchester Virginian, that we have determined to give it a conspicuous insertion.

"My uncle Sam, at the period when this description commences, was a hearty robust, generous, independent and wealthy republican farmer, and had he lived contemporary with the patriachs, would have passed for a very gay chivalrous youth, being only in his fifty-second year. He was remarkable through his whole life for his peaceable disposition, though whenever a fit opportunity occurred, he exhibited a determined spirit that disdained submission and permitted no insult to go unpunished. In his boyhood, he had been under the tutelage of a domineering old pedagogue, who thinking himself superior to all the world, would not suffer my uncle to entertain an opinion of his own, but endeavored by every means in his power to keep him in utter subjection; taking every opportunity to thwart his wishes, and denying every petition or request, however reasonable and just. My uncle submitted to this treatment as long as it was possible; but finding that the more he yielded, the more determined was his resistance; and one morning, when the old pedant attempted to force him to take a cup of tea against his will, he threw the whole of it in his face, cup and all, and bouncing up in a rage, swore that he was a free man, and would no longer be governed by such a tyrant; this produced as might be expected, a terrible battle; and sometimes one and sometimes the other had the better of it. The old fellow drew his sword and laid about him with all his skill and force, but my uncle having been taught the art of defence by this very master, and understanding all his home thrusts, knew how to parry most of them successfully, though he was often wounded so severely that it was doubtful whether he would ever recover; indeed the blood streamed at every pore; but he was true spunk and gave as good as he received; at last the old fellow began to puff and blow, and started to run, but my uncle kept close at his heels, and with the assistance of a French gentleman, (who had been looking therefore had no peculiar penchant towards him) so completely hemmed him in a corner that he was necessitated to surrender at discretion, to acknowledge that my uncle was his own man, and that he was at liberty to manage his own affairs as he thought best.

As soon as this quarrel was adjusted, my uncle commenced setting every thing in order about his plantation, and improving his land by judicious cultivation; but as his farm was very extensive, he could not attend to the whole himself, and was therefore compelled to employ overseers, who were held responsible to himself. It was a rule with my uncle, never to engage an overseer for more than four years at a time; and lest they should be disposed to claim ownership over his estate, he was never to retain the same person in his place more than two terms. My uncle established certain written directions for the management of his farm, which each overseer took an oath to follow, and from which they were in no case to depart. His first overseer was a first rate manager, enriching and improving the farm so highly, that my uncle was delighted with him, and I believe was disposed to keep him as long as he would serve; but he resigned his stewardship; and my uncle was obliged to look out for another. My uncle's farm was now a very curious one, and he had some peculiar notions about the manner it was to be worked. It was at first laid off into thirteen different fields, all under different fences, and each field being worked by different hands; but as he grew richer and all his hands increased, one field was added to another until the number amounted to twenty-four; and though each field had its own fence, yet my uncle built a fence around the whole farm, and made it the overseer's business to keep the outside fence always in the condition in which he found it, while the hands had the right of patching and mending the fence around the fields they cultivated, when and in what manner they thought proper. My uncle did not succeed so well in the choice of his second overseer; for he proved a cruel and severe manager; he broke down the fences in three or four places, and would never follow my uncle's directions; and when the hands would complain of his management, he resorted to the punishment of the gag, and would neither let them speak or think for themselves; and so great was his severity, and such was the dissatisfaction of the hands, that my uncle elected him

from his office, and appointed another in his stead.

His third overseer was a man after my uncle's own heart—he worked the hands judiciously, placed them all on equality, fed them well and clothed them well, nor would he ever suffer the bread of one to be taken for the support of another, or for the benefit of himself, but all were protected alike, and the farm improved amazingly. To prevent annoyance from disagreeable neighbors he advised my uncle to purchase a large adjoining tract of land which effectually secured him from interruption or intrusion and made his farm complete; and after laboring faithfully in my uncle's service to the end of his two terms, he retired to his own cabin in a small corner of my uncle's tobacco field, and undertook to superintend the building of a school house to educate the young tobacco planters; and to teach all the children of Uncle Sam's hands, how to govern his farm, and manage his estate to the best advantage. But in his old age he became poor and necessitous; now, though my uncle was generous, yet he was sometimes unfortunately forgetful, and in this case he neglected to provide for his old and faithful servant. The truth was, he trusted too much to the generosity and liberality of his tobacco planters—none knew they were open hearted, and that their valor, and their crops, and their cash, had always been at his disposal, and that they took pleasure in taking care of every thing he valued, but he did not know they had been lately impoverished and defrauded by the ruling overseer, and that nearly all their substance had been taken to enrich others, and the consequence was that no relief had been afforded, and had it not been for my uncle's cotton and sugar growers, in two of his fields, I believe the old overseer's family at his death would have starved.

At the time of the retirement of the third Overseer, my uncle cast about for a successor, and at last pitched upon the man who had done most in protecting and defending his hands from the oppression of the second cruel overseer, by exposing in a masterly manner his departure from the written instructions which he had sworn to obey and who had thereby succeeded in removing the gag from the predecessor. During his stewardship my uncle got into a fight with the old tutor for attempting to force his crop hands to row him about in his pleasure boats, and after a furious contest, he happily succeeded in getting the old fellow down; and, after ducking him till he was nearly drowned, compelled him to give up all the pretensions of forcing his hands to row for him in future. But while my uncle was engaged in ducking and drubbing the old pedagogue, the overseer did not keep a sufficient guard about uncle Sam's dwelling house, and suffered some of the old pedant's hands to take possession of it and burn it down. When my uncle found that his house was burnt, he became so enraged, that he collected his hunters and his cattle raisers, and his hog feeders, from several of his fields, all under the shade of his famous Old Hickory that stood in his farm yard, and gave the old pedagogue's hands such a drubbing as will cause them to remember him, and the Old Hickory, the longest day of their lives.

This quarrel being honorably settled, and the last overseer's time having expired, my uncle appointed another; and began to rebuild his dwelling house; and as he had grown rich, he ordered a very splendid palace to be erected, which made some of the hands think my uncle was getting vain; however this was, they liked to see uncle Sam dress like a beau, and had no objection to his fine house. Some of them about this time began to grumble at the overseer; they complained that he liked to travel too much from home, and was rather fond of good eating; and, more than all, they thought they discovered a disposition in him to fritter away uncle Sam's instructions, and they made a little fuss about making roads through the fences, which they said uncle Sam prohibited; nevertheless my uncle had a liking for this overseer; because he had theretofore been very faithful, and therefore permitted him to serve out his two terms. When this overseer retired from the management of the farm, the son of uncle Sam's second overseer became the overseer of his estate, and my uncle never enjoyed a moment of peace during his whole time of service. He had been plagued and tormented almost out of his wits, before the vacancy was supplied; some of his hands wishing him to favor the pretensions of one applicant and some another, and among such a variety of conflicting wishes, the good natured soul did not know

what to do, and at last determined to settle the matter by lottery. My uncle was wronged in this, for he might have been certain of foul play, but he never was suspicious in his disposition, and he placed great reliance in the fidelity of the managers who had been selected by his hands, from every part of his estate, to conduct the lottery fairly; but one of the managers had kept an insurance office, and had offered to insure the overseer's son to any one who would appoint him head man over uncle Sam's hands; and some how or other, this hand obtained the power of drawing prizes from the wheel. Now, when my uncle's second overseer's son perceived this, he purchased the insured ticket, and the manager slipped his hand into the wheel, and drew for him the highest prize, the overseership; and accordingly as soon as he became overseer, he paid the insurance money and appointed the manager head man; and promised, moreover at the end of his term, to help his head man to cheat my unsuspecting uncle, and obtain the overseership for him, and by familiarizing the hands to the method of drawing similar lotteries, bring the new scheme into vogue, and so keep up the succession forever; and in this manner was my uncle grossly cheated, and an overseer imposed on his hands contrary to their wishes. My uncle could scarcely be induced to believe, at first, that he had been so egregiously imposed upon, but when he saw how things were going on he determined to scrutinize his overseer's actions very closely in future. The overseer and his head man soon perceived that my uncle was in a passion, for he had no concealment about him, and that it was necessary for them to get into his graces again, or that they would lose their places; so they began to praise and coax the good natured soul, and by way of pleasing him recommended him to marry some blooming young damsel, and because they knew that there was a beautiful healthy young lassie in the neighborhood who was about giving a party, and had invited my uncle to be present, they persuaded him to go; and by telling him that it would never do to let any of his rich neighbors marry the young lady, and that she only wanted him to woo her to become his blushing bride, that she was a powerful heiress, who had just left her leading strings, and that, if he could get her, he would have at his disposal at once, half the world; they induced him to consent, and the overseer was directed to conduct the courtship. But the overseer and his head man proved as little acquainted with the management of a courtship as with accounting her of bigotry and superstition, and by making it an indispensable condition of the union that she should become a Unitarian. The consequence was that though she had invited uncle Sam to visit her, she became so much offended, that she refused to see him, and he had the mortification at last, after submitting to be coquetted with for some time, to be rejected, and to be spurned from her presence, and my uncle had the satisfaction amid his groans and sighs, to reflect that he had squandered foolishly, large sums in a courtship that many of his hands disapproved of—that his character, as well as his feelings, had been mortally wounded, and that he had obtained the reputation among his neighbors of an intermeddling old blockhead.

But there was no end to my uncle's vexations.—Besides his head man he had allowed the overseers four principal assistants, whose business it was to keep my uncle's money to furnish and clean his fowling pieces to keep his ferry boats in good repair—and to give the overseer advice when any controversy occurred, either between himself and his neighbors or between the hands of his different fields, concerning any of their boundaries. But instead of attending to their business they were running from field to field, they and their overseer, and his head man frolicking at barbecues, and country dances and corn shuckings, enticing my uncle's hands from their regular employment, to attend their eulogies of themselves and overseer.

In addition to all this, they had been representing to my uncle that he was growing exceedingly rich, that he had large manufacturing establishments that were able to compete with all the manufactures of the world, and that he might dress himself in gold and embroidery; but when my uncle came to look into the matter he found that his head man had been trying slight of hand tricks again, and was slipping his fingers into his crop hands pockets, in order to fill the pockets of his weavers; that his vacant lands remained thereby unimproved, and his cultivated fields were worn bare, while his hands were half starved; that by their management they had lost a most valuable market for the produce of his farm and thereby compelled his hands to sell to those who would not give more than half the value, and forced them to buy their cloths at double the price they might procure them elsewhere, so that instead of making him richer in the end they were endeavoring to deceive him by taking the money out of one of his pocket-

ets, merely to put it in the other. This induced my uncle to examine his account book, when he found that his overseer and his underling had not only been helping themselves too freely out of his strong box, but had been squandering his gain to pamper their favorites and fatten their pets. Now my uncle, had a mortal antipathy to pets, not merely on account of their expense, but he always said they were the greatest torments in the world, and fit for nothing but to create hideous noises, and make filth and dirt to pollute his whole farm, and he was vexed to think that instead of attending to the concerns of his farm they should be ruining him with all kinds of destructive animals. I have said, that in my uncle's farm yard stood a famous Old Hickory tree, which he valued above all trees of the forest, because he looked upon it as a kind of ornament of the victory he had gained over the old Pedagogue, in his second fight. Under the shade of this tree, my uncle delighted to repose, for he would say that he always felt himself at ease and perfectly safe, for his enemy shuddered at the very name of Old Hickory, and would never dare to assault him; and as he sat himself down by the side of the Old Hickory, in a meditative mood contemplating his various misfortunes, and revolving in his mind what was to be done to repair his sinking reputation and fortune, he overheard the overseer and his underlings plotting his destruction, and determining that it was absolutely necessary to destroy this tree, almost the only remnant of an old stock that my uncle valued; and because they knew that my uncle would resist any open violence, they determined to turn all their wiles, consisting of squirrels, pole cats, whining curs, and various other vermin, upon it, to destroy its leaves and its bark, to cover it with filth, so that it might wither and die. My uncle had seen his overseer amusing himself with two curs, which at first were very refractory, and would snap at his fingers when he would attempt to fondle them, and by a little judicious castigation had become very docile, and he was amused with their fawning and whining; he had also diverted himself with a pet flying squirrel, kept by his Head Man, and with his attempt to teach the little animal different tricks, among the rest to fetch and carry like the pigeon, and though he perceived that when he was sent to one place the creature was sure to go somewhere else, yet he had been induced to ascribe it to a little capriciousness in the animal, and had only blamed his head man for throwing away the corn from his granary in keeping such useless pets. He had suspected the overseer's assistants for he had only been astonished at the corruption of their tastes, but when he fairly detected the Overseer, Head Man and Assistants, bringing their curs to scratch about the roots, their squirrels to crack the nuts and devour the leaves, and the pole cats to pollute and destroy the appearance of his favorite tree, and more over perceived the squirrel endeavoring to obtain bark sufficient to make his periodical, migratory excursion across the water, he could stand it no longer, but swore by his father's virtue, an oath that he was never known to break that he would turn out his overseer, his head man and assistants, head and ears, as soon as their time expired, and that he would never trust one of their families again to their latest posterity. And my uncle was as good as his word; for as soon as he could, he routed them, bag and baggage, them and their pets together, and had the satisfaction of seeing his Old Hickory, as soon as spring came round, putting forth new buds and fresh green leaves, and his farm improving in every quarter; his hands satisfied, his pockets filled and himself courted and caressed by all his neighbors. Such is the history of my beloved Uncle Sam, and long may his honest soul live beloved by all the world, and admired as the pattern of virtue and wisdom.

Virginia Convention.—The Richmond Whig informed us, a few days since, that the late election had given the Conventionists a decided, though a small majority. "By this," remarks the Editor, in a subsequent number, "we mean not only that a majority of original conventionists are chosen, but a majority of conventionists in favor of white population, as the basis of representation—of a liberal extension of suffrage—and of thorough reform in all the Departments of Government."

A Monument has been erected at West Chester, N. Y. over the remains of Isaac Van Wert, one of the captors of Major Andre. Fifteen hundred persons were present at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone.

Mrs. Catherine Ann Canfield has been appointed Post Master at New Philadelphia, Ohio, vice James Patrick, removed. Good enough for you, Pat, if a woman "come master" over you. But we hope Mrs. Catherine Ann Canfield is a good Jackson man.

Salisbury:

JULY 14, 1839.

ROWAN BLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Rowan County Bible Society, will be held on Monday, the 3d day of August, next, at Thytara; where a Sermon may be expected from a Minister previously appointed. The importance of the Bible cause, and especially the encouraging aspect which it has recently assumed, will, it is hoped, insure a full meeting, and a large congregation.

J. RANKIN.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in this town, on the 4th inst. in a becoming style. From the unpropitious state of the weather, many were prevented from participating in the activities of the Day, who otherwise would have done so.

The fine company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues, under the command of Capt. Thomas G. Polk, paraded in the morning; and after going through a variety of evolutions and fringes, were dismissed for the day. About 2 o'clock, a respectable company sat down to a barbecue prepared for the occasion. After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were drank, interspersed with enlivening conversation and patriotic songs:

1. The day we celebrate: We greet it with patriotic joy, and spend it with grateful recollections of what it perpetuates to us.
2. The memory of George Washington, the Father of his country.
3. The President of the United States, and Heads of Departments.
4. The Constitution of the United States, the charter of the People's rights: may its glorious principles never be perverted by impious powers.
5. The Heroes of the Revolution: Lasting honor and gratitude to their memory.
6. Benjamin Franklin: the sage, the philosopher, and statesman; a fair specimen of American worth.
7. Lafayette: "Where liberty dwelt, there" was his country: a foe to tyrants, he was the champion of the rights of man.
8. The memory of Dr. Wm. Clinton: The able advocate and efficient supporter of Internal Improvement in the Western Hemisphere.
9. O'Connell and Shiel: The two great champions of Irish Emancipation: who, amidst the conflicts of party and party malevolence, have stood firm, decided and unwavering: may their names be indelibly inscribed on the roll of immortality.

[After this toast was drank, Mr. P. Barry, a native of Ireland, and a Catholic, rose, and made acknowledgments to the company, in handsome and eloquent terms, for the liberality of the sentiment which had just been given, and so enthusiastically responded to by all present. Mr. Barry spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President: If it does not interfere with your regulations for the day, I beg leave to speak a few words to the last toast, and to propose another. Sir, I am one of the few Irish Catholics that reside in this section of country, and the only one present; as such, I rise to give vent, in some measure, to those feelings the occasion has inspired. The liberality which distinguishes this toast, which recognizes the rights of mankind, when we mark the progress of every well organized government on the road to freedom, to intelligence and to happiness,—what must be our feelings towards those sages, those benefactors of the human race, who first started in the proud career,—who risked their lives and all that was dear to them on earth;—their only guide, patriotism; their only support, virtue; and their only aim the emancipation of their fellow species. The progress of France may be attributed to Napoleon, that of South America to Bolivar, and that of Ireland to O'Connell and Shiel; but without the American Revolution, Napoleon might have figured a private gentleman, on the and of Seneca's exile; Bolivar might have tended his flocks in the valleys, or dug gold in the mountains of the South; and O'Connell might have lost his hat adoringly praying to his God in the caverns of Kerry. The British Minister acknowledges he is driven to this act of concession by the force of circumstances: No thanks then to the minister; but all praise is due to those who discovered and successfully promulgated the doctrine, that man is capable of self-government, without the aid of despotic monarchs, or haughty aristocrats, whose sole interest is to debase and to brutalize the human mind. The tyrants of the old world tremble, lest the principles of the new should overwhelm them; and England, proud England, who boasts so much of her liberties, shudders lest those principles should get footing on her soil. She takes lessons from experience. Liberal legislation towards America, might have saved this country to the British crown for another generation: the contrary course might have lost Ireland. Had she preserved America, she might have tyrannized over Ireland with impunity. Thus, sir, is Ireland indebted to America. And I trust the day is not far distant, when she will have more to acknowledge; when she will be emancipated, in the fullest extent of the word. Then may she, as a nation, remember her prototype. Until that day arrives, must America be contented with the grateful acknowledgments of her sons. As one of them, in the name of my regenerated country, and in the fulness of my soul, do I thank you for the enthusiasm manifested this day in the cause of my hitherto unhappy country. For myself, accept my warmest gratitude for your polite attention and kind indulgence this evening. And in conclusion, allow me to propose: The United States: the first nation on earth to dissolve the unholy connection between Church and State; and to leave the human mind untrammelled by human laws, to worship the Creator according to its own dictates.]

10. The memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams; the former the author, the latter the eloquent and untiring advocate of the Declaration of our Independence.

11. North Carolina: Ample in her resources, patriotic in her principles; she possesses within herself all the elements of a great Commonwealth: nature having been thus bountiful to us, let us not be parsimonious of her right gifts.

12. Religion, God's choicest boon to man,—a nation's glory, an individual's comfort, may

be blessed with divine providence the uttermost resources of our country.

13. Our fair countrywomen: May the single get married; and the married be happy.

The following are some of the volunteer sentiments given on the occasion:

By Col. T. G. Polk, President of the Day: The town of Fayetteville: May the wisdom of the West select it as the point at which to commence a Rail Road to the Mountains.

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Vice President: The memory of Arch. Henderson, Jno. Steele and Francis Locke—three distinguished stars, that once illum'd the West.

By R. H. Alexander, Esq: The memory of Gen. Greene.

By Dr. John Scott: Governor Owen; Enlightened and artless as a politician, virtuous and estimable as a citizen: II: bartered not for distinctions, nor huckstered for votes;—honors and office sought for him, not he for them.

By Mr. L. Bingham: Ireland, and her patriotic sons.

By Dr. A. Smith: The justly celebrated hospitality of the Southern States.

By Col. Hy. Giles: The University of North Carolina: surpassed by few, if any, similar institutions in the Union: may the Legislature extend towards it a fostering policy.

By Thomas J. Oakes, Esq: Gen. Wm. R. Davis: A splendid orator, an able and sagacious diplomatist.

By P. White: Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gov. Branch, Secretary of the Navy; respected and esteemed at home, he is honored and exalted abroad. Whom the State delights to honor, the Nation is safe in reposing confidence in.

By Mr. Archibald Henderson: The University of Virginia, the last great work of the immortal Jefferson; may it prove worthy of its projector and patron.

By Mr. L. Bingham: Ireland, and her patriotic sons.

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By Mr.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark, suggesting the binding or the edge of the book block.

CANZONET.
Oh! give me back the days of feeling,
When I was an expectant toad;
When through the wilds of fancy stealing,
The strain of song was ever new;
And buds foretold the promised rose;
When bee-like, o'er the flower banded,
And pluck'd and rifled as I chose;
Enough, yet little, form'd my treasure—
The hope of youth, illusion's pleasure.
Give me the active spring of gladness,
Of pleasure stretch'd almost to pain;
My hate, my love, in all their madness;
Oh, give me back my youth again!

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected by fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 60f

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary cut-houses. There is only about 30 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.



WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season commences, and two dollars on the 1st of August. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS,
[54—1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

ROWAN County, May Sessions, 1829: Thos. Gibbs and Martin Sauer vs. John Sauer; Original attachment: Samuel Siliman summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant.
677 JNO. GILES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: S. Berry Steward vs. Harriett Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: S. Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: S. Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m185 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

POETRY.

"O, can I have found the restful slumber,
Which flows through fancy's airy bowers;
Beloved the soft exulting dream,
Of youth, and full its magic powers."

FEMALE FRIENDSHIP.

BY MISS MITCHELL.

Joy cannot claim a purer bliss,
Nor grief a dew from stain more clear,
Than female friendship's meeting kiss,
Than female friendship's parting tear.
How sweet the hearts full bliss to pour
To her, whose smile must crown the store!
How sweeter still to tell of woes
To her, whose faithful breast would share
In every grief, in every care,
Whose sigh can hush them to repose!
Oh! blessed sigh! there is no sorrow,
But from thy breath can sweeten sorrow;
E'en to the pale and drooping flower
That fades in love's neglected hour;
E'en with her woes can friendship's power
One happier feeling bind:
'Tis from her restless bed to creep,
And sink like wearied babe to sleep,
On the soft couch her sorrows steep,
The bosom of a friend.

The social passions then our bliss create—
A bliss not subject to the powers of Fate;
Friendship, tho' called to suffer or endure;
Love, without hope, that finds, that seeks no cure—
(Blest, tho' the obdurate fair no smile accord,
For love, like virtue, is its own reward.)
The tears of pity, or of fond regret;
For those we love, but never can forget;
The fear that watches in a mother's eye,
When first her infant breathes its feeble cry:
Even these a soberer, surer bliss impart—
A subtler pleasure kindles in the heart—
Than selfish triumph or the dead repose,
The sullen quiet, that the gods know.

Epitaph—The following inscription is copied from the time-worn and moss-grown tomb-stone of Mr. Jonas Goodenow, in Southborough:
He long has lived to know life's bubbles,
And seen, like others, a peck of troubles;
He now lies low as all men must,
And soon will be a peck of dust.

EPIGRAM.

Jan on her spouse could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when he died,
His life had made so many flow
That all the briny fount was dried.

MISCELLANY.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE.

A young merchant, whom we shall call Morton, was united a few years since, to a most amiable girl, whom he sincerely loved, and who returned his affection with all the warmth and ardour his many virtues deserved. At the time of their nuptials, Mr. M.'s business was lucrative and was apparently increasing, so that he could indulge in reasonable anticipation, not only of eventual independence, but also of attaining that desirable end without degrading himself and family by fashionable gratifications of the day. Accordingly he furnished his house in a style of considerable elegance, kept several servants, and in other respects conducted his family arrangements on a liberal scale, and which his forefathers would, perhaps, have deemed idly extravagant. His wife, too, thinking to do credit to her husband, paid little attention to economy, and rather made it her study to gratify his taste, than to regard the expense it might occasion.

There was a time when such a general prosperity pervaded this country, that prudence herself seemed almost to justify extravagance. But these times had gone by, and on those countenances where formerly beamed hope and confidence, now sat disappointment and despair. No longer could the merchant engage in schemes of enterprise, for he saw that the more extensive he was in business, the more extensive were his losses. No longer could he place reliance on the stability of his neighbor, for experience was daily teaching in painful lessons, that the foundations of credit were loosened, and those who had withstood many a storm, now bent and yielded to the calamities of the times.

But still the storm howled only without the dwelling of domestic peace—it had not yet wounded the merchant in his tenderest concerns. Soon, however, Mrs. M. saw the gloom that misfortune was gathering on her husband's brow, and which neither her own affectionate solicitude, nor his children's sportive playfulness, could chase away. Day after day passed, and she sighed in silence. At length she extorted from him the cause of his dejection, and learned that his business had declined, and that he had sustained multiplied losses, which had deprived him nearly of all his earnings. There are women, and those whom the world calls women of sense too, who would have contented themselves with sympathizing with their husbands, and supposed that by affectionately sharing his regrets, they had discharged their duty. Not such a woman was Mrs. M. She felt deeply her husband's misfortunes; but that

thing was the worse principle, which prompted her to do what was in her power to assist and relieve him. She immediately commenced a rigid system of reform, retained only a single servant, her table was not as before loaded with luxuries, and the wine was banished from the sideboard. Her two children were neatly but simply dressed, and she gazed upon them with more heartfelt delight, than when covered with ribbons, and expensive, useless finery. She applied herself to domestic avocations with unabated diligence, and carried economy into every department of her household.

All this was not done, however, without the opposition, and in some instances, the sneers of her acquaintances, but happily the suggestions of pride and indolence fell harmless on the ears of Mrs. M.; for she weighed them against her duty to her husband, and her affection to her children, and the scales mounted in the air. Her husband, in the mean time, although he would have perished rather than have prescribed such a conduct, saw her thus employed, with a new delight springing in his heart, and in his appreciation, she found at once a reward for past exertion, and an additional incitement to new. From the much decreased expenses of his family, he was encouraged still to struggle against misfortunes, and his business soon began slowly to revive; and although he cannot as before anticipate speedy wealth, yet, from the prudent care of his wife, and his own industry and application, brighter prospects are daily opening to his view. To his partner he is now attached by a new, tender tie of affection, for he has seen that she can share and alleviate the distress of adversity, as well as adorn and dignify the prosperous station. Happy M. who has such a wife, and thrice happy and lovely the woman who can thus act! From her example, may every American fair learn to what course of conduct lies the true dignity of the female character. May they learn, that they were intended by Providence, not merely to float on the surface of pleasure, or flutter like butterflies in the sun, but to be sweet soothers and consolers of man, when misfortune clouds his prospects and presses heavily upon his spirits.

A. M. J.

Cincinnatus, the Roman Consul.

When the domestic troubles at Rome, possessed himself of the capital, the consul, Valerius Publicola, repulsed him, but fell at the head of his troops. Another consul was now to be elected, and after much deliberation, the choice fell on Cincinnatus; in consequence of which the senate sent deputies to him to come and take possession of his magistracy. He was then at work in his field, and being his own ploughman, he was dressed in a manner suitable to that profession, when he saw the deputies coming towards him. One of them approached him, and requested him to put on a more suitable dress. He went to his hut, and having put on other clothes, he presented himself to those who were waiting for him without doors. They immediately saluted him consul, and invested him with the purple robe; the lictors ranged themselves before him ready to obey his orders, and begged him to follow them to Rome. Troubled at this sight, he for some time shed tears in silence. At last, recovering himself, he said only these words:—"My field will not be sown this year!" and then repaired to Rome.

The conduct of Cincinnatus during his consulship, fully showed what patriotism and greatness of soul had inhabited a poor wretched cottage. By the vigor and prudence of his measures, he appeased the tumult, and reinstated judiciary proceedings, which had been interrupted during many years. So peaceful a government could not fail of applause; and the people in consequence, expressed their entire satisfaction with it. But what charmed them was, that on the expiration of his term, he refused to be continued in office, with no less constancy than he had paid at first in accepting it. The senate in particular, forgot nothing that might induce him to comply with being continued in the consulship; but all their entreaties and solicitations were to no purpose. No sooner had this great man resigned his office, than domestic trouble again embroiled the state; and the Roman people were forced to declare, that the commonwealth required a dictator. Cincinnatus was immediately nominated

to the office, and deputies sent to announce it to him, again found at his plough. He, however, accepted the office, and a second time saved his country.

Cincinnatus afterwards received the honor of the most splendid triumph that ever adorned any general's success, for having, in the space of sixteen days, during which he had been invested with the dictatorship, saved the Roman camp from the most imminent danger; defeated and cut to pieces the army of the enemy; taken and plundered one of their finest cities, and left a garrison in it; and lastly, gratefully repaid the Tusculans who had sent an army to their assistance.

Such were a few of the advantages which this great man rendered to his country. Sensible of their obligations and desirous to convince him of their regard and gratitude, the senate made him an offer of as much of the land he had taken from the enemy as he should think proper to accept, with as many slaves and cattle as were necessary to stock it. He returned them thanks, but would accept of nothing but a crown of gold of a pound weight, decreed him by the army. He had no passion or desire beyond the field he cultivated, and the laborious life he had embraced; more glorious and contented with his poverty, than others with the empire of the world.

[SELECTED.]

Laughter.—There may be various modes of weeping, said our leviathan, but mankind have always laughed the same way. We deny it. Mankind laughed in a variety of ways the other night at the new farce. One man dropped his head into the bowels of his hands, and laughed until the seat on which he sat quivered under him; another laughed in a little occasional spasm that shot over his emaciated features like a painful communication from the stomach; a third growled under his upper jaw, as if he would suffocate the j y in his throat; while a fourth, ever and anon, heaved backwards and forwards, wriggling a play bill in his hand, and uttering tones like the squeals of a pea-hen. If there were not abundant diversities in these expressions of comicality, we need not refer to a fifth illustration, in the person of a fat man who got up into a corner to laugh unobserved, and to make the too broad effect of the stage humor, which seemed to glare upon him when he sat in the front seat of the box; this lonely individual repeatedly wiped his forehead, which was bald; giggled like a child, sometimes folded his arms to rest them, then pressed his hands on his sides, then dried his eyes, for his tears fell tumultuously, and finally sat down to take breath. All the philosophy in England could not harmonize the fatman's laughter to that of any other person: it would be cruel to demand it. *London Atlas.*

To Make Ice Cream.—Three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, one quart of cream, the whites of three eggs well beat up—mix together and simmer it on the fire until it nearly boils, then take it off and strain it, and when cold put it into the mould, and churn it until it freezes. Scrape it from the sides of the mould occasionally, during the freezing process, and beat it up well with the ice cream stick. Flavour it with lemon, rose venell, strawberries, chocolate, &c. as you like it. New milk is nearly as good as cream, and skimmed milk will do; but for the latter add the whites of two or three additional eggs.

Integrity.—Integrity is a great and commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribe can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth, and not with the times—with right and not with might.

Scraps from History.—Printers, originally endeavoured to make the books they printed resemble manuscript. Puppets were employed formerly to work miracles. Chinese puppets are put in motion by means of

salver. The Roman ladies dyed their hair with plants brought from Germany. Saltpetre is used by the Italians for cooling wine. Thomas Schweicker wrote and made pens with his feet. Soap was invented by the Gauls, and used by the Roman ladies as pomatum. Boiled water is said on good authority, to freeze sooner than unboiled. Wildman taught bees to obey his orders. The Greek and Roman physicians prepared their own medicine. Gustavus Brickston, king of Sweden, when he died, had no other physicians with him than his barber, master Jacob, an apothecary, master Lucas, and his confessor, magister Johannes. King Charles II. invited to England, Brower, a Fleming, to improve the art of dying scarlets.

To Make Brandy Peaches.—Take a peck of peaches, scald them in strong lye; few at a time, let them lay a few moments, then rub them with a coarse cloth until the down is quite removed, then lay them in cold water for a few moments—to a peck of peaches of middle size, take 5 lbs. loaf sugar, make a syrup, boil them in it till tender, then boil the syrup thick, take as much brandy as you have syrup, mix well together, put in the peaches and tie them up close.

Field Marshal O'Leary.—The Bogota mail, which arrived at Cartagena on the 8th of April, brought information that Col. O'Leary, commander of the Colombian army at Tarqui, which terminated the war with Peru, had been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. A friend who has been in Colombia, gives the following particulars in relation to this fortunate young officer.

He is an Irishman by birth, and nephew of the celebrated Father O'Leary, of the Franciscan order of Capuchins in Ireland. He came to Colombia when about 17 years of age, having received a fine classical education and entered the army of Bolivar. He took an active part in most of the great battles with the Spaniards, distinguished himself for his bravery, and received several wounds. When Bolivar sat off for Peru, O'Leary was appointed his Aid, with the title of Lieutenant Colonel. His attachment to his General amounted almost to adoration, and it has been repaid by confidence and kindness.

O'Leary was sent with all important papers and despatches. He once travelled from Guayaquil to Lima in eight days and nights. He was the General's confidential agent in Chile during the war between the Peruvians and Spaniards. On hearing of the battle of Ayacucho, which resulted in the total defeat of the Spaniards, he left Chile, where our informant knew him, joined Bolivar at Lima, and proceeded thence to Cuzco. He returned with despatches to Colombia, and there waited until the arrival of Bolivar, marrying, about this time, a lady of Caracas.

At the late battle of Tarqui, it appears that he was the commander of the Colombian forces, and in consequence of the victory has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. He is now about 26 years of age, of a slender, elastic frame, light complexion, hair approaching the sandy, polite, tasteful and dresy—very much resembles the American Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren. His career has been truly a brilliant one.

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Idleness.—An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world, and he only lives to spend his time and eat the fruits of the earth. Like a vermin or a wolf, when their time comes, they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good: they neither plough nor carry burthens: all that they do is either unprofitable or mischievous. Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world; it throws away that which is invaluable in respect of its present use, and irreparable when it is past, being to be recovered by no power of art or nature.

Jeremy Taylor.

This year the English monarchy has completed the period of one thousand years from the time that Egbert ascended the throne, of all England, after the union of the seven kingdoms of the heptarchy.

For Dyspepsia.—One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water and a tea cup of root. Let it stand twenty four hours, strain and bottle it.